

THE GLEICHEN CALL



VOLUME XXXVII NO. 25

GLEICHEN, ALBERTA, WEDNESDAY

SEPTEMBER 6, 1944

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News Items of Local Interest

Mrs. N. Withorn of Calgary spent several days in town last week visiting friends. She is on the nursing staff of the Col. Belcher Hospital.

Labor Day was a very quiet day in town. Some went to Calgary to see the auto races while others spent the day angling for the fishy tribe in the Bow river. The fishermen report they had poor luck, some of them never even got a bite. Since they had such bad luck some alibi had to be cooked up so they blame the earthquake in Ontario.

The dance staged Monday night by the swimming pool committee was as well attended as had been hoped for. The orchestra was very late in arriving owing to car trouble in the meantime local piano players gave a trock of their ability.

Mrs. H. James would like the address of boys overseas left with the Bates, post master, as soon as possible, as the Red Cross is preparing the overseas Christmas list.

Fourteen ladies of the Gleichen U.F.W.A. met at the home of Mrs. A. Quennell to help quilt a satin quilt which will be raffled on October 14th at the Meadowcroft Hall.

Mr. and Mrs. Bud Lester of Medicine Hat were week end visitors to the farmers' home in Gleichen.

During the weekend the new swimming pool was filled with water and everyone who came to jump in and tried it out. All voted that it was a fine swimming pool. A lot of work yet remains to be done on the place, such as finishing the fence, building dressing rooms, a kiddies wading pool, etc.

Lt. R. Ragan of Shilo, Manitoba spent a short time in town last week looking up his old friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Jack Webb attended the auto races in Calgary Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Tom Brown went to Calgary Monday and attended the races. Tom was one of the drivers when the race was first originated several years ago so he just naturally loves to see the cars go.

P. O. Elliott Evans returned last week from a trip to Vancouver and the states of Washington and Oregon. Early Monday morning he returned to his duties at Vulcan.

An appeal has been issued by the Dominion Government urging that orders for coal be placed early. Conditions are such that it will be impossible to satisfy the demand if orders are neglected until cold weather arrives. Everybody is advised not to delay until cold weather, warning of winter ahead, but to act now and place orders with their dealers now.

Threshermen in this province are again reminded that it is not now necessary to apply for a threshers' license before commencing operations. In March of this year the Threshers' Lien Act was amended and although protection of threshers' lien still remains in effect, it is no longer necessary to obtain a permit for operation of a threshing machine in Alberta.

The first intimation relative to the Government's intention to make a Canadian become a casualty is the official notification from Ottawa. Communications from the front are necessarily very busy. The Casualty Section of the Directorate of Records at Ottawa now has a new medium to allay anxiety of next-of-kin by the institution of the Can-

TAXATION AND SAVINGS

Taxation doesn't sound like a "control" but nevertheless the government's taxation policy is another weapon in the fight to keep down the cost of living. Taxes serve a twofold purpose. First, they provide the money to pay the cost of the war, and of ordinary government services; secondly taxes reduce excess purchasing power, and thus are an important part of the stabilization program.

The same is true of savings. They have had the same result as taxes—helped to pay for the war, and curb excess purchasing power. The government has followed the policy of

(Continued on another page)

SALVATION ARMY RED SHIELD HOME FRONT APPEAL

With growing concern for the increase in juvenile delinquency, the Salvation Army is endeavoring to provide for many years, safe, effective activities to interest children in walks of life.

Great stress is placed by the Salvation Army upon the young people's activities. For the young, beginning with the Cradle Roll. There are Cub Scouts and Brownies, Scouts and Guides, five young folk the much needed and wholesome outlets for high spirit and youthful energies.

The importance of music in streets and thousands of children between the ages of eight and fifteen are being taught to sing and play various instruments in the Junior music group. The Army is proud of its boy and girl instrumentalists, many of whom attend vacation music camps where under highly trained leaders they develop into accomplished musicians and later augment the numbers of senior bandmen. Throughout the Army world today there are some 50,000 bandmen and 85,000 songsters.

Many hundreds of Salvation Army trained bandmen have left civilian life behind and have made a name for themselves in the bands of the Navy, the Army and the R.C.A.F. Ask in any band and you will find Salvation Army bandmen.

Corps Cadet training covers a six-year course of study which fits a hun-

reds of young people for lives of Christian service. Youth groups attached to Salvation Army Corps, provide education, entertainment and social diversion.

In an effort to build strong characters and to maintain high moral standards, the Army's program develops many exceptional talents and much self reliance among young people, and is a recognized force in combatting the alarming rise in the problems of juvenile delinquency.

Your gifts to the Army of Mercy through its Red Shield Home Front Appeal, go a long way towards making the continuance of this fine work possible.

To save time, and movement through various channels, an employer, addressing enquiries to the Armed Forces for the services of men and women who are about to be discharged, should know that the enquiry eventually gets to National Selective Service. So it would be better to send it direct in the first instance. At the present time N.S.S. has special officers at this discharge points to facilitate the rehabilitation of men and women being discharged from the Forces.

Ration book No. 5 will be distributed during the week October 14 to 21 it has been announced. Coupons to cover emergencies that may arise will be included in the new book. Should it be necessary to reduce the sugar ration in view of the supply situation, the Board feels it would be wiser to reduce the quota of sugar to industrial users than to cut the regular ration to consumers.

ACT NOW!

AWARD TO BE MADE SOON.

YOU CAN OWN THIS

\$9500 Home

FOR ONE DOLLAR

ONE DOLLAR contribution CAN WIN

YES! One Dollar will win this beautiful home and furnishings... AND every dollar you contribute to the fund to provide improved homes for our "Old Age pensioners" will come directly to your government... NOW!

SECURE TICKETS

From **R. W. Brown General Store**

Queens Hotel

Calgary

HEADQUARTERS—HAMMILL MOTORS BUILDING. 4



See that G.S. badge on his arm? That means he's volunteered to fight anywhere in the world.

The Army needs more men like him—men who can take it—men with the courage to fight, so that their home, their loved ones—everything they cherish—may be free.

For this War is not over yet—we still have a lot of fighting to do. And our boys who are fighting over there will need the help of every red-blooded Canadian who is fit to fight, and willing to fight.

It will take months of thorough training to make you fighting-fit. That's why Canada's Army needs you NOW—and needs you for overseas service.



VOLUNTEER TO-DAY

JOIN THE CANADIAN ARMY

FOR OVERSEAS SERVICE

A druggist has arrived in Arrowwood. He comes from Blackie.

MACDONALD'S

Canada's Standard Smoke

Reconstruction in India

INDIA IS PERHAPS the most colorful member of the British Empire and her political history has also been colorful and frequently stormy. Although they are still far from settled in many respects, the people of India have united sufficiently to make a remarkable fine contribution towards the Empire's war effort. With the entry of Japan into the struggle, India became increasingly important as an outpost of the Empire from the military standpoint, and it has been the base for many important moves in that theatre of war. However, like all the people of the Allied nations, those of India are looking forward to the time when peace will be restored and life will again proceed under normal conditions.

Agriculture To Be Stimulated

Like many other countries, India has been laying plans for the post-war years. No doubt the most important of these plans centre around the prospect of self-government, which Britain has promised they will enjoy when the war is ended. They have, however, been making provision for developments in many lines, and it is especially interesting to us in Canada, to hear of some of their plans for the future in regard to agriculture. It has recently been announced by a special committee of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research that a program has been worked out through which it is hoped to increase agricultural production in India by fifty per cent. in the first ten years after the war, and to one hundred per cent. in the following five years. To assist in accomplishing this, provision has been made for a capital expenditure of \$30,000,000, and an additional annual outlay of \$50,000,000 for the entire fifteen years.

Standards Of Living Rise

Various means are being worked out to effect this enormous increase in production. They include bringing more land under cultivation, and increasing the productivity of land now in use. There will also be an extension of India's irrigation schemes, and other improvements in the supply and conservation of water. These developments will not only result in greater efficiency in farming operations, but will serve in a most important manner to increase the standard of living, which in many cases has been at a very low level. This is one part of Britain's master plan for helping native populations throughout the Empire to improve their economic and social status.

SMILE AWHILE

"You seem very quiet tonight, Roland," said the pretty girl. "Are you sure you love me?" "Love you?" Roland exclaimed. "Good heavens, Rhoda, when we were saying good-bye at the gate last night, your dog bit a piece out of my leg, and I didn't even notice it till I got home!"

"Did you know I had a little money when you married me?" "No, I thought you had a lot," said the girl.

"Is this village lit up by electricity?" "Only when there's a thunderstorm."

"Jake—I just saw a girl with a glass eye."

"No, I thought you had a leg," said the girl.

"Does your husband worry over my increasing cost of living and the mounting grocery bill?"

"No," he says; "there's no sense in both him and the grocer worrying over the same bill."

"Now, then, young man," demanded her father irritably, when he called for the tenth time, "what do you want with my daughter?"

"With her, sir? Well, you know best what you can afford."

"Blaise: 'Don't you think it a good idea to rate all cars according to their horsepower?'"

"Drake: 'Not as good as rating all drivers according to their horse sense.'"

"The disgruntled owner of a small coffee shop in Ohio gave up the ghost and placed a sign on the door 'No coffee, no sugar, no help, no oil, no heat, no profit. If you want a square meal, join the army.'"

Stranger: "Did you see a pedestrian pass here?"

Local: "No, I've been here all afternoon and not a thing has passed me except one man, and he was on foot."

"I'm sorry, old man, but I make it a rule never to lend money. If it ruins friendship."

"But why let that bother you? We never were who you might call wonderfully good friends, were we?"

Auntie: "How did Jimmy get in his history class?"

Mother: "Not very well, but it wasn't his fault. They asked him questions that happened before the poor boy was born."

Price Control And Rationing Information

Q.—Is it necessary to register with the Wartime Prices and Trade Board to sell a small quantity of honey?
A.—If you produce less than 4,000 pounds of honey you must register with your local ration board; if you produce over 4,000 pounds you must register with the nearest branch of the Ration Administration.

Q.—I am planning on purchasing a fur coat this fall and would like to know if the prices are controlled by the Wartime Prices and Trade Board?
A.—The prices of fur coats are not controlled by the Board. The purchase is protected by a Board order which makes it necessary for furriers to attach a tag to each garment showing the correct name of the fur as well as the trade name.

Q.—Am I entitled to claiming sugar coupons for my new baby?
A.—Yes, when you make application for your baby's ration book, you will receive "2" coupons to cover the purchase of canning sugar.

Q.—Is comb honey rationed?
A.—Comb honey in standard wooden sections 4 1/2 inches by 4 1/2 inches or 4 inches by 5 inches, has been removed from the list of rationed commodities. Comb honey and extracted honey remain on the ration list on the basis of two pounds per preserves coupon.

Q.—I live alone and do not use milk. Can I purchase canning sugar? I am in a restricted area and do not know how I can obtain the necessary coupons.

A.—If you live in an area where evaporated milk is sold only by coupon, and you require special approved milk coupons it will be necessary for you to have a doctor's certificate. However, sweetened condensed milk is not rationed and you may buy it without coupons.

Please send your questions or your request for the pamphlet "Consumers' News" or the Blue Book (the book in which you keep track of your selling prices) mentioning the name of this paper to the nearest Wartime Prices and Trade Board office in your province.

Thunder Bay Area

Seems To Have Had Plenty Of Rain This Year

Thunder Bay seems to have developed an unusual partiality for the Jupiter Pluvius since last year. Just when they think they will have to give the lawn and the garden a sprinkling the skies darken and the mutterings of distant thunder are heard. As a rule when the rain does come it is in volume and everything is drenched thoroughly.—Fort William Times-Journal.

Opinions alter, manners change, crowds rise and fall, but the moral law is written on the tablets of eternity.

The group, consisting of two Heavy Rescue Squads, is largely made up of miners and construction workers, and one of the sergeants in charge.

Moncton, N.B., was a railway engineer before he joined the forces. All have a good knowledge of building construction, and have had experience in their work which enables them to go into buildings that seem ready to collapse into a jumble heap of wreckage. Sgt. Art. Bouvin, Vancouver, B.C., knows the ins and outs of shoring tottering walls, for he was a miner in civil life and knows the stresses and strains that timbers will stand.

Lieut. Gill, in charge of the squad, boasts that he will pit his men, all of whom are over 40, against any other team of the same size in a race with time through broken beams and tumbled bricks. Gill spent most of his life in the construction business on the West Coast, building big paper mills, and later working with the British Columbia telephone system.

CERTAIN FOODS RESTRICTED

Cafes and hotels in Colombo, Ceylon, established after September 1, 1939 have virtually gone vegetarian since June 1, 1944, because of defence regulations prohibiting the sale, supply and service of certain foods. The regulations also place food restrictions on parties, both private and public.

EVERYBODY TIRED

A storage and moving company placed the following classified advertisement in a Chicago newspaper: "Our help are all tired—so unless you need anything real bad, do not come this week."

Future Safeguards

Occupation Of Enemy Countries Will Be Found Necessary

One of the most reassuring statements yet to be made by any Allied leader has come from President Roosevelt. It is to the effect that unconditional surrender by Germany and Japan will also involve the occupation of these countries. There may be right now a near approach to the occupation of Germany.

Ever since 1918, there has been a realization among many of the most competent observers that Berlin should have been occupied in that year and also other parts of Germany. Failure to do so unquestionably encouraged the German spirit of revenge and gave them impetus for this present struggle, now nearly five years in duration. It can happen again 20 years hence.

As for Japan, the American leaders must know whereof they speak. Two years ago Tokyo looked a long way off. But it is not so remote in the present time. The Japanese government may well sue for peace after Germany is secured, but the terms of peace will be occupied by Allied forces. And they will be largely American, as a matter of course.

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KELLOGG'S CORN FLAKE CEREAL AT ANY MEAL, ANYTIME!



Here a CWAC There a CWAC

FRANCE—Dancing their way into the hearts of the Dominion's fighting men in France are five members of the Canadian Women's Army Corps, halled as the "Sweethearts of Normandy." Veteran members of the first unit of the Canadian Army Show which landed in England last January, the C.W.A.C.s who are now taking part in the "Invasion Review" are Sergeant Lynda Turro, a real "litter wiper" in uniform. He was anything but detected and apt the provost's face. The letter then related how the provost picked the youngster up and spanked him. "Yes, on the bottom."

The other Germans roared with laughter. Lieut. Pierce wrote, and he added that he never had seen a better illustration of applied psychology. He said he found out later that the prisoner was only 13 years old.

PERSONALITY
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SPORTS—A new championship was added to the sports honours of the Canadian Women's Army Overseas when an all-star softball team defeated the U.S.W.A. 5-4, in a record game in London. Several hundred United Nations service and civilian spectators saw the C.W.A.C. victory. The Canadian Army girls also defeated teams of the R.C.A.F. (W.D.) and W.R.C.N.S.

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OVERSEAS HOSPITAL—A convalescent hospital has recently been set up by the R.C.A.M.C. in England at Aldershot. It is staffed by a Canadian Medical officer and C.W.A.C. Medical Orderlies etc.

Busy housewives appreciate Kellogg's ready-to-eat cereals more and more every day. Kellogg's are a satisfying dish anytime—for breakfast, lunch, odd-hour snacks. Ready in 30 seconds.

It's whole wheat flaked, toasted ready-to-eat!

Save Time... Save Work... Save Fuel!

Here a CWAC There a CWAC

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THE FARMER POST-WAR AND

ELECTRICITY ON THE FARM
By Prof. Andrew Stewart Dept. of Political Economy University of Alberta

Electricity on the farm has been part of the dreams of farm folk. There is no good reason why electrification of the farm should remain a mere dream of many prairie farm people if they will begin now to plan and, by saving, provide for it. In all three prairie provinces governments have given evidence of their intention to encourage and assist in farm electrification. Private distributors of power and electrical appliances are looking to the farm market which they hope will open up when materials become available again. If governments, manufacturers and distributors are ready to do their share, the rest is up to farm people themselves. They can start now to set aside the capital which will be required to put electricity to work in the home and on the farm.

In Manitoba and Alberta where well developed transmission systems already exist, active preparations are underway for the building of power distribution lines in the postwar years. The Manitoba Electrification Equary Commission recommends the construction of lines to serve 25,000 farms in that province. Since then the Manitoba Power Commission has been proceeding with surveys to locate farm lines, and with such extensions as the shortage of materials

has permitted. In Alberta, farm electrification is receiving the close attention of the newly formed Power Commission; and the private utilities are constructing three pilot areas this summer. The first poles are up to serve 55 farms in one locality; and materials and labor permitted, more than 800 farm homes will have electricity before freezup. All this activity suggests that, when the war is over, many farms in areas where sufficient concentration of farms can be found, will have the chance to connect to farm power lines.

In some areas in each of the prairie provinces towns are so far apart and distances between farm buildings are so great, that the building of transmission and farm distribution lines is not a practical possibility. This is where the individual farm plant has its place. Most of the prairie farms now electrified have their own plants driven either by gasoline or wind; and the farmers who own these plants are well pleased with the service they get from them. Of course they would like to get power off line but it is better to have their own plants than to be dependent on the advantages of electricity on the farm.

Whether farms are to be served from the power line or by the farm plant, it will be necessary for the farmer to wire his buildings and to purchase electrical appliances. Wiring costs will vary greatly between farms. Initial costs for wiring might average \$150 to \$200 per farm. The cost of equipment depends on the nature and number of appliances installed and will range from a small

MISCELLANEOUS ADS.

FOR SALE—Laying pullets prices \$1. Apply Mrs. Hugh James.

FOR SALE—8 room house. Water and sewer. Apply Call office at 24

amount for lights only to an investment of several hundred dollars in equipment for farm and home. The larger the amount spent on appliances the greater the benefits secured and the additional energy costs are small.

If farms are connected to power lines most, if not all of the construction overhead will probably be charged in the minimum monthly bill, and the farmer will not have to invest his own capital to get energy. On the other hand, if the farm is to be electrified by the individual plant the farmer will have to purchase the plant and batteries. Reliable plants offered on the market vary considerably in capacity, cost, and the service they will provide. It is possible to get a small plant which will run a few bulbs but nothing more. However, most farmers who have small plants wish they had larger ones. Plants and batteries large enough to give satisfactory service might cost from \$400 to \$700.

Many farmers could not find the necessary investment out of the returns from a single crop; and even if they could the materials and appliances are not available to do the job now. Many farmers if they would start saving now—buying Victory Bonds and accumulating for this purpose—would have enough accumulated to electrify their farms when the opportunity arises.

THE WORLD OF WHEAT

(By H. G. L. Strange)

I have just returned from a trip looking over the harvest situation over the prairies. In many districts there is a serious shortage of labor. Many crops are late, and winter is approaching, so as soon as crop ripen they will have to be harvested in a hurry.

At the moment sufficient labor is not available, and wages therefore are high and not yet have in Canada tens of thousands of young men fit and strong who would be happy to help. These are the members of the army who have been enlisted for home service, and who cannot, under existing regulations be sent overseas. There is no danger now of an invasion of Canada; it does not therefore seem likely that military operations would be hampered if these young men were released for a month or six weeks to help with the harvest.

There is something else, too. Farm acreage quotas are low because there is insufficient storage space in country elevators. This is caused to some extent by the fact that there is insufficient labor at the lakehead to unload cars. A few more hundred men at the lakehead would make all the difference and would enable farmers' delivery quotas to be increased.

Good, strong workers, therefore, are here in Canada, and in my humble personal opinion should be released at once to help our farmers to harvest this late crop.

(Continued from page one)

TAXATION AND

borrowing as much as possible from the individual Canadian rather than from banks and financial institutions. The taxation policy has followed the formula "equality of sacrifice on the basis of ability to pay." Consequently taxes have been progressive in nature. Tax changes that have been instituted since the beginning of the war have revolutionized the tax system.

Before the war the sales tax, import duties, and other commodity taxes provided the major share of revenue from taxes, and income tax the minor share. The situation is now reversed. Direct taxes on incomes and profits provide the bulk of the revenue, and the indirect and less desirable taxes provide only a small percentage of the total.

Taxes on profit have the added advantage of not only curtailing spending, but of acting as a check on prices and eliminating any chance of profiteering. The corporation income tax and the excess profits tax channel off the whole of any excess profits to the treasury.

Taxes are not the whole story. In his 1944 budget speech the Finance Minister estimated that cash requirements for this year will be higher than ever before, probably around \$3 billion. The amount that must be raised must come from borrowing. Requirements that must be met from borrowing will be about \$350 million higher this year than last.

This means that there must be an increase in personal savings. The Finance Minister explained in his budget speech why borrowing from individuals is so important:

When as now purchasing power in the hands of the public is far in excess of what is needed to buy what is available for sale, and is an ever present danger to the price ceiling and the orderly distribution of goods and services borrowing of goods and

services, borrowing from the banking system is to be avoided as much as possible.

It is on an increase in personal savings and on the work of the War Finance organization in mobilizing those savings that we must rely. Borrowing the personal savings of individuals for the temporary use of the nation at war is the only type of borrowing which will relieve rather than increase the inflationary pressures which are continuously at work. The trend of personal incomes is still upward, and, despite taxation, the excess of personal disposable incomes over the cost of necessary wartime standards is greater than ever before.

Through supporting prices and wage controls Canadians contribute passively to the success of the stabilization policy to keep down the cost of living. Through taxation and increased savings they can make an active contribution, and a very important one.

WHEN NEXT WE MEET AGAIN

One night I lay a-sleeping,
A wondrous dream came to me;
The years they seemed to roll away,
Once more I was with Dad.
We sat quite close together,
A wistful smile I'd be.
With loving admiration,
For Dad I idolized.

He told me of his wishes,
His big hopes for me,
How honest, upright, good and true,<
A worthwhile man I'd be.
He told me to have courage,
Never give up to fear,
As he promised, as he left me,
Though not seen, yet he'd be near.

My path lies clear before me,
Come happiness, come pain;
I'll try a good report to give
When next we meet again.

about the things you buy in wartime

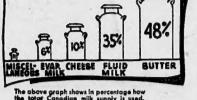
Milk IS NOT ELASTIC



Milk is our most valuable food. It must provide us with milk to drink with butter, cheese, evaporated and concentrated milk and a score of other products.

Canadian farmers have done a magnificent job. They have increased

milk production in 1943 by more than 543 million quarts over 1938. They have done this in the face of a 25% reduction in farm help, equipment shortages, and the fact that it takes two to three years to bring a calf into milk production.



WHAT HAPPENS TO ALL THIS MILK?

In spite of greater production, the demand for milk and milk products has risen even more.

(a) Our Armed Forces and Allies make heavy demands.

It has therefore been necessary by rationing, by subsidies, by careful planning and by other measures to divert our milk supply into channels most suited to our various food needs.

FLUID MILK

TAKES 35% OF OUR MILK



Because fluid milk is regarded by nutritionists as the most nearly perfect food, nothing has been allowed to interfere with its sale. Today, Canadians are drinking more milk and a greater percentage of our milk supply is being consumed as fluid milk—than ever before. Fluid milk has the right of way, but don't waste a drop of it.

BUTTER

TAKES 48% OF OUR MILK



In the first three years of war, our butter consumption increased 10.9%. So, rationing was established to prevent too much milk going into butter, at the expense of other important milk products, and to insure a fair share to everyone.

The rationing of butter was influenced by the fact that it has less nutritive value than other milk products and because we get a generous supply of fats or their food equivalent in other forms.

To maintain a proper balance of consumption between various milk products and butter, it is necessary to store for winter use—when production drops—it is necessary to reduce the ration from time to time.

CHEESE

TAKES 10% OF OUR MILK



Canada's annual cheese production has gone up by about 37 million pounds since the war.

Cheese is a concentrated food product—easily shipped and stored. That is one reason why we send large quantities to Great Britain to help meet its pressing food needs. While in last year we exported four of every five pounds of cheese we made, our production has been so increased that we have left domestic use about three million pounds a year more than before the war.

EVAPORATED MILK

TAKES 6% OF OUR MILK



More than twice as much (152 million lbs.) was used by Canadians this last year as in 1938 (74 million lbs.). And, yet, it has not been enough.

Where has it all gone? It's an important food for babies—and there are 25,000 more of them a year. Larger quantities have gone to troops where fresh milk is not available. Armed Services have added new demands. In spite of this, our exports of evaporated milk to Great Britain, Newfoundland and the West Indies, etc., are maintained at pre-war level.

ICE CREAM AND OTHER MILK PRODUCTS

TAKES ABOUT 15% OF OUR MILK



The manufacture of ice cream is restricted to the 1941 level because milk is needed for other purposes. Condensed Milk Powder and Condensed Milk are taking 90% of the MILK PRODUCED IN CANADA IS CONSUMED IN CANADA

ing more milk. Milk sugar is used in the manufacture of Penicillin and for other wartime purposes. Can milk (by the way) is used in making glue for aeroplanes.

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JOE CITIZEN SAYS--

I'd surely like to pack my grip and start off somewhere on a trip. The family would like it too—this "staying put" the whole year through gets tiresome. Folks do like to change in pastures new and have a change. For health's sake there is none denies a holiday is often wise. Morale it certainly improves and gets us out of ruts and grooves. But this year home's the place for us—we are all agreed without a fuss our wonderlust we would restrain and clutter up no crowded train.

Besides the money we would spend on holidays we ought to lend to help to make the war-homes drive a success. And we'll all survive although we never idly roam until the troops are safely home.